

(Secs. 4-6.)

1866: Bom. Act XIV.] *Edulábád and Warangón.*

4. Whenever a summons is issued for the attendance of a witness under this Act, such witness shall be entitled to receive from the Collector or Commissioner of the district or place in which the witness resides such expenses as he would have been entitled to receive if summoned as a witness before the principal Court of original civil jurisdiction within the local limits of which he shall be residing.

Expenses of witnesses.

5.—[*Application of ss. 21 and 32 of Act II of 1855.*] *Repealed by Act XII of 1876.*

6. The word "Council" shall include any Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861<sup>[a]</sup>:

Interpretation-clause.

24 & 25 Vict.,  
c. 67.

the word "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Legislative or Judicial Department, and shall include an Under-Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

#### BOMBAY ACT No. XIV of 1866.

(*The assent of the Governor General of India to this Act was first published by the Governor of Bombay on the 7th December, 1866.*)

An Act to bring the parganas of Edulábád and Warangón under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.

PREAMBLE. [*Repealed by Act XII of 1876.*]

1.—[*Subjection of Parganas Edulábád and Warangón to Regulations and Acts of Bombay Presidency.*] *Repealed by Act XII of 1876.*

2.—[*Bar of jurisdiction of Civil Courts in certain cases.*] *Repealed by Act X of 1876.*

3. The privileges and exemptions provided in sections 3, 4 and 5, Regulation XXIX, A. D. 1827<sup>[b]</sup> (*A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Bombay Territories in the Dekkhan and Khándesh*), and

Privileges and exemptions of certain persons of rank.

section 5 of Regulation VII, A. D. 1830<sup>[b]</sup> (*A Regulation for bringing under the operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Maratha Country, belonging to the Honourable Company, and forming the said Territories into a Zila*), and

[<sup>a</sup>] Printed in the Collection of Statutes relating to India, Vol. II, Ed. 1881, p. 695.

[<sup>b</sup>] Printed in Vol. I of this Code.

Regulation I, A. D. 1831 [a] (*A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government acting under the provisions of section 4, Regulation XXIX of 1827* [a], *over suits in which persons of rank of the privileged classes are concerned, and which are now cognizable by the Collectors of Land Revenue*), and

Regulation XVI, A. D. 1831 [a] (*A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Marátha Country under the provisions of section 5, Regulation VII, A. D. 1830* [a], *to the cognizance of civilsuits of the nature specified in Regulation I, A. D. 1831* [a], *and also for the better defining the extent of Jurisdiction therein conferred with respect to persons of the privileged classes*) [b],

are applicable in districts now brought under the Regulations and Acts to the persons of rank therein referred to, in the same manner as they are in the rest of Khándesh and the Dekkhan.

4.—[*Valization and indemnification.*] *Repealed by Act XII of 1876.*

## BOMBAY ACT No. VI OF 1867.

### CONTENTS.

#### PREAMBLE.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Establishment of sanitarium.  
Appointment of establishment.
2. Appointment of Health Officer of Port.
3. Removal of persons suffering from infectious disease to sanitarium.  
Penalty.
4. Removal by written order of person refusing to proceed to sanitarium.
5. Magistrate, on certificate of medical officer, to make requisition as in section 3.  
Penalty.
6. Master of vessel to give notice of person suffering on board from infectious disease.  
Penalty.
7. Power to Health Officers to enter vessel and question master or commander.  
Penalty.
8. Master or commander may be required to remove person suffering from infectious disease.  
Penalty.

[a] Printed in Vol. I of this Code.

[b] Portion repealed by Act XVI of 1895 is omitted.

## SECTIONS.

9. Disinfection of vessels,  
and recovery of expenses and penalties.
10. Detention by superintendent of person brought into sanitarium until discharged.
11. Power to Government to make and publish rules.  
Penalty.
12. Power to determine what diseases are infectious.
13. Power to authorize person to exercise powers of Health Officer.
14. Power to make special orders in special cases.  
Penalty.
15. [*Repealed.*]

## SCHEDULE A.

## SCHEDULE B.

## BOMBAY ACT No. VI OF 1867.

*(The assent of the Governor General of India to this Act was first published by the Governor of Bombay on the 28th December, 1867.)*

## An Act for the better sanitary regulation of the city of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take measures to check the spread of infectious diseases dangerous to life in the city of Bombay, and especially with reference to vessels arriving at, or being within the limits of, the port of Bombay; It is enacted as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for Government, with a view of providing for the segregation of persons suffering from any infectious disease dangerous to life, from time to time to establish, by notification, for the purposes hereinafter specified, one or more places to serve as sanatoria for the city of Bombay, and to notify the local limits of such sanatoria.

Preamble.

Establishment of sanatoria.

And it shall be lawful for Government, acting under the general control of the Government of India, to appoint a superintendent of each sanitarium, with such establishment as may be necessary.

Appointment of establishment.

2. It shall be lawful for Government to appoint a Health Officer of the port for the purposes of this Act, and the Health Officer of the port shall be an assistant to, and subject to the general control of, the consulting officer of health.

Appointment of Health Officer of Port.

3. When it shall appear to the consulting officer of health, or in his absence to the Health Officer of the port, that any person in the city of Bombay, being in the public streets or thoroughfares, or in a place of public resort, such as dharmshalas, temple-enclosures and the like, and without proper

Removal of persons suffering from infectious disease to sanitarium.